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HONGKONG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6th, 1889.

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NOTICE.

ADVERTISEMENTS, QUOTATIONS, &c., may be placed in this Office, and special business matters may be arranged.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

J. M. CAMERON (late Steward of the Hongkong Club) is desirous of a POSITION in like capacity, or otherwise, Equal to Officer work generally.

Address ROOM No. 9, Old Club Buildings, Hongkong, 6th October, 1889. [2528]

WANTED in the afternoon a RESPECTABLE PERSON to take CHARGE of a CHILD.

Apply by letter to

H. E.

Care of Office of this Paper, Hongkong, 6th October, 1889. [2529]

WANTED.

A 5 or 6 ROOMED HOUSE, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, at Kowloon or Victoria—the former preferred.

Apply

SECRETARY,

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO. LTD., Hongkong, 6th October, 1889. [2530]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 9th October, 1889, at 11.30 A.M., at Godowns No. 11 & 12 of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf Godown Company, West Point, formerly Hop Yick's Godown,

For ACCORDING TO THE CONVENTION, 5,753 Sacks BROWN AND BLACK SUGAR, ERSS. S. S. T.

TERMS—Cask on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer, Hongkong, 6th October, 1889. [2531]

THE REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1888.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE is hereby given that W. D. & H. O. WILLS LIMITED have on the 22nd day of August, 1889, applied for the registration, in Hongkong, in the Register of TRADE MARKS, of the following TRADE MARK:

GOLDEN Stag & Star

In the name of W. D. & H. O. WILLS LIMITED who claim to be proprietors thereof. The TRADE MARK has been used by the applicants since April, 1889, in respect of the following goods in class 45: Manufactured Tobacco. A facsimile of the TRADE MARK can be seen at the office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong.

Dated the 5th day of October, 1889.

DENNYS & BOWLEY,

Solicitors for the Applicants.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's New Steamship.

"DIAMANTE".

Captain Taylor will be despatched for the above port on OCTOBER 18th, the 5th inst., at 5 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the excellent Accommodation provided by this Steamer. She is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMEI & CO.,

General Managers, Hongkong, 6th October, 1889. [2532]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS, FROM MIDDLESEX, LONDON, AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"GLENSHIELL"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their goods will be landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, where such consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and the same can be obtained so soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before 4 P.M. To-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 11th inst. will be held for 10 days.

No fine Insurance has been effected.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Co. within ten days of steamer's arrival, after which no claims will be recognized.

MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1889. [2534]

NOTICE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNERS.

STEAMSHIP "BENLARIG" FROM ANTWERT, LONDON, AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNERS of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the Godowns wherever they may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and the same remaining undelivered after the 11th inst. will be charged to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 10th inst., or they will not be recognized.

No broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be delivered on the 12th inst. at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 5th October, 1889. [2529]

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No Fire

INTIMATIONS

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Established A.D. 1841.

SCOTCH WHISKY.

	For Case
A—THORNE'S BLEND White Capsule	\$10.80
B—WATSON'S GLENCRDY MELLOW BLEND, Blue, Capsule, with Name and Trade Mark.....	10.80
C—WATSON'S ABLOUR-GLEN- LIVER, Red Capsule, with Name and Trade Mark. 12.00	
D—WATSON'S H.K.D. BLEND OF THE FINEST SCOTCH MALT WHISKIES, Violet Capsule	14.40
E—WATSON'S VERY OLD LI- QUID SCOTCH WHISKY. Gold Capsule	15.00

THORNE'S BLEND and WATSON'S
GLENCRDY are high class Soda
Whiskies, of greater age than most
brands in the market.

ABELOUR GLENLIVET is a very old
Peat Whisky (smoky) and could not
now be replaced in stock at the price.

D is well known for its fine flavour.

E is of superb quality and pro-
nounced by leading local connoisseurs
to be the best brand in the Hongkong
market.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

NOTES TO CORRESPONDENTS
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Correspondents need forward their name and address
with communications, otherwise, by post or by good faith.
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side of the paper only.
No anonymous or secret communications that have
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P.O. Box 20 Telephone No. 12.

BIRTH.

At the Peak, Hongkong, on the 3rd October, the
wife of ANDREW DONALD, Engineer of Works
Green Island, Macao, of a son. (1853)

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, October 6th, 1893.

In a scathing attack made by Mr. JAMES CRELLEMAN in the New York Journal on the idea of an Anglo-American alliance, the writer says:—"The whole British commercial and financial system in Asia is rotten and out of date." He does not support his assertion by any facts or figures, though he indulges in a gibe at the P. & O. Company and the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, in the one case because the Company's steamers are in his estimation not equal to those of lines by which, curious to relate under the circumstances, he elected not to travel, and in the other case because he appears to have had to pay a little for the exchange of his funds between the different ports. Mr. CRELLEMAN as a public writer is more notable for sensationalism than for accuracy, and even were his facts of a more categorical character than is the case it would not necessarily follow that they were genuine. His general statement that the whole British commercial and financial system in Asia is rotten and out of date arrests attention, however, and although he does not himself support it by proof, it is worth while inquiring whether it may embody any grain of truth. Curiously enough "the manager of one of our largest banks" at Shanghai has just been expressing somewhat similar views, at least so the China Gazette tells us. There are not very many large banks at Shanghai, and we have a suspicion that none of the managers would like to publicly assume responsibility for the opinions given expression to through the columns of our Shanghai contemporary. The alleged utterances may be genuine enough for all that.

"Only this very day," says our contemporary, "the manager of one of our largest banks made the remark that there were scarcely any British merchants left in China." He lamented the tendency of the representatives of British interests here to sink into the position of mere agents, "tolers for small commissions, agents of insurance and shipping companies instead of entering the lists as bona fide merchants, as in the old days of the China trade, when there were real British merchants in the land, and British enterprise in China meant millions of money directly invested by those who carried it on."

Then follows an eulogium on the good old days of the merchant princes, which are sadly contrasted with these degenerate days, when business is done "on commission," with little or no risk of loss, with an infinitesimal share of the profits, but with no hope of realizing large gains as the result of judgment, prudence, or commercial knowledge. Such a mode of life, our contemporary has no hesitation in saying, is fatal to the maintenance of predominance in commerce, which the old British merchants in China so long held. It reduces all business men to a very poor level of mediocrity, destroys enterprise, checks proper ambition, saps self-reliance, and destroys the use of those higher faculties which to men of real capacity engaged in commerce in a country like

China are the main factors of permanent success. All this is very fine as a literary effort, but it is unsound as a matter of plain business. With the telegraph and regular steam communication even the merchant of the good old days, if he were brought back to the scene of his former labours, would find it necessary to modify his former methods and adapt himself to the new conditions, or take the penalty of bankruptcy, a penalty which in fact a good many had to pay because they failed to recognize the changes that were taking place and to move with the times. Under existing conditions, when indentures can be so speedily and accurately fulfilled, there is little inducement for merchants to bring out cargoes of goods as ventures on their own account, with the exception of certain well-known lines of articles in regular demand.

"The truth is," continues the Shanghai paper, "that the Chinaman have reaped the big profits, because the real men of affairs, increased their holdings in the land, till they call in their thousands in carriages while the descendants of the old British merchants trudge along on foot. And every year the line of demarcation will become more accentuated." But it is all because the British business man will not strike out for himself nowadays, while he can make a bare living on his commission. Very different is it with the young German, who, whenever he leaves the land that brought him to China, starts as a merchant on his own account. It is undoubtedly because of want of enterprise and independent individual effort that British interests in China today are most seriously suffering. No amount of paternal government coddling will make up for this defect, and unless we want subventions and bounties, nothing will help us in the struggle to maintain our old premier position in China if our merchants do not possess some of the sturdy characteristics of their forefathers and display a readiness and resourcefulness to help themselves.

The reference to the young German is not altogether fortunate. Our Teutonic friends may be more enterprising and resourceful than ourselves, as is often alleged, but in the China trade they, too, are for the most part commission agents. If in that capacity they achieve greater success than the British it is perhaps not so much due to superior qualities in the individual as to the fact that owing to circumstances over which the unfortunate British has no control the principle of making landlords criminally liable for the acts of their tenants as it would be contrary to natural justice. We would repeat the recommendation made in the former article namely, that the old system should be revised to of closing up houses used for harbour purposes. No more effective system of ensuring care on the part of all parties concerned in the letting of a house could be devised.

No plague yesterday.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Pekin left Bombay for this port on the morning of the 5th inst.

To-day's supplement contains—Closing of the First Korean Railway, &c.

As anticipated, the War Department has not accepted the offer of a detachment of the Hongkong Volunteers for service in the Transvaal, but a telegram has been received conveying the thanks of the Department.

Mr. ROOSEVELT, Wildman, U.S. Consul-General, sends us the following typhoon warning:—Manila Observatory, 5th October, 10 a.m.—The typhoon in Pacific is now east of North Lianon or Balangpong Channel, moving probably northwards.

Mr. ROBINSON, of the Metropole Hotel, appeared at the Magistrate yesterday and asked permission to withdraw the summons taken out against his husband for assault. The application was granted, but the defendant was bound over for three months.

A report is in circulation that a piece of land on the eastern side of Kowloon Bay, with deep water frontage, has been purchased with a view to the establishment of a dock or slipway.

As no sale of Government land in the vicinity has been made, the ground in question, summing up to be true, must presumably have been private and not public property.

At the Magistracy yesterday afternoon Kim Shih barber, was charged on remand with tampering with a bribe offered to him by Mr. MCNAUL, the magistrate for the district of Kowloon.

The evidence for the prosecution said that if his worship had decided to commit the prisoner for trial he would merely commit the defendant to the police to be tried.

The prisoner was committed for trial.

Several reports on that case of Guise versus the Equitable Life Assurance Society, arising out of the action at the High Court of Justice, are to the effect that the Society's agents and rights and privileges secured to them, that according to a telegram just to hand, the final decision of the Court of Appeal was given in favour of the Equitable.

At the Magistracy yesterday afternoon the two men charged with the murder of a sawyer at Hungton were again brought up. Mr. D. Deacon, who appeared for the prisoners, and further evidence to call and asked his worship to commit the prisoners for trial—Mr. F. Deacon, who appeared for the prisoners, and that if his worship proposed to commit the prisoners for trial he would reserve the defense. The prisoners were committed for trial.

As P. C. Young was passing Queen's Road Central about ten o'clock last night he saw a Chinese, from a shop, No. 10, who had been released and Deputy Superintendent Baddeley and the Vice-Brigade were soon on the scene. The fire had got good hold but it was soon put under at No. 255, but not before the adjoining premises had become ignited, and considerable damage was done before it was extinguished. While the Brigades were at work on the fire it must be conceded that they had to a few inaccuracies in our contemporary's article, we would by no means maintain that British enterprise in China is so vigorous as it ought to be. Perhaps the younger rate of merchants now springing up may improve upon the methods of their immediate predecessors, but in fairness to the latter it must be conceded that they have had to work under great drawbacks.

Much amusement has been caused by the question raised at the meeting of the Legislative Council on Wednesday as to who would have to go to trial in the event of a house owned by a Public Company coming under the penal provisions of the Women and Girls Ordinance. The official view was that the Secretary was the man who would have to suffer the pains and penalties of the law, and the Colonial Secretary mentioned Mr. SHELTON HOOPER, the Secretary of the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company, by name. Mr. SHELTON HOOPER was fined the other day in connection with a whitewashing case and the Col-

onial Secretary cited this as a case in point, remarking that he was fined "as Secretary, not as SHELTON HOOPER." As a matter of fact we believe the fine in question was paid by the lessee of the house, who was the person really responsible, and it would be more in accordance with common sense if in such cases the person upon whom the real responsibility rests were the person summoned. Mr. SHELTON HOOPER's defence was that the losses were the "immediate landlord" within the meaning of the Ordinance, but the Magistrate did not accept the defence, holding apparently that the owner in reversion was the immediate landlord and not the owner in possession. The Land Investment Company would have rendered a public service if it had appealed against this decision in order to obtain a decision of the Supreme Court upon the real meaning of the term "immediate landlord."

In the case of whitewashing prosecutions, where the offence is a mere breach of municipal regulations and the penalty a small fine, the matter is not of so much importance, but breaches of the Women and Girls Ordinance come within the category of positive crime and the penalties are more severe. We may smile at the idea of a respectable citizen like Mr. SHELTON HOOPER being sent to goal for an offence of which he had no consciousness, but the matter has its serious side and it affects many others beside the Secretary of the Land Investment Company. The representatives of various religious and charitable bodies have been incorporated by law in order to facilitate the ownership and management of property by their societies. To send these people to goal for offences committed by their tenants against the will and without the cognizance of the owners does not seem to accord with correct principles of government.

"The Chinese start as a merchant on his own account. It is undoubtedly because of want of enterprise and independent individual effort that British interests in China today are most seriously suffering. No amount of paternal government coddling will make up for this defect, and unless we want subventions and bounties, nothing will help us in the struggle to maintain our old premier position in China if our merchants do not possess some of the sturdy characteristics of their forefathers and display a readiness and resourcefulness to help themselves."

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The question of the responsibility of landlords for disorderly houses was dealt with in an article in the Daily Press of the 16th August last, in which a history of the legislation on the subject was given, and to this we would invite the attention of such of our readers as may be interested in following out the question in detail. The principle of making landlords criminally liable for the acts of their tenants as it would be contrary to natural justice. We would repeat the recommendation made in the former article namely, that the old system should be revised to of closing up houses used for harbour purposes. No more effective system of ensuring care on the part of all parties concerned in the letting of a house could be devised.

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SCULFORT & FOCKEDEY,
MAURBEGUE—FRANCE.MACHINING TOOLS, of all descriptions. DRILLING MACHINES, LATHES, and VICES
PRICES ON APPLICATION TOL. SCULFORT & CO.,
HONGKONG.

2310

DR. KNOBRE'S
ANTIPYRINE

Patented

"LION BRAND"

in Powder and Crystals also in Drops of 5 grains,
easily soluble in Water, Wine, etc.FEVER, RHEUMATIC & NEURALGIC
AFFECTIONS.

NERVOUS AFFECTIONS.

ARGONIN.

(REGISTERED TRADE MARK.)

SOLUBLE CASEIN-SILVER PRE-
PARATION.Used in Gonorrhœa in 1 to 2 per cent. solu-
tions possess similar bactericidal action to
silver nitrate, but is more effective by complete
absence of irritative properties.It is requested that the directions on the
box for making solutions shall be implicitly
followed.

CHINA EXPORT, IMPORT & BANK CO., Sole Agents for China.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS

CHAMPAGNE "MONOPOLE."

HEIDSIECK & CO., REIMS.

PURVEYORS TO
THE IMPERIAL AND ROYAL COURT AT BERLIN.
THE IMPERIAL ROYAL COURT OF AUSTRIA.
THE IMPERIAL COURT OF RUSSIA.

CARLOWITZ & CO., Sole Agents.

ROBINSON PIANO CO.

HIGH CLASS PIANOS

for HIRE or EASY PAYMENTS.

THE ONLY FIRM DEVOTED ENTIRELY TO MUSIC TRADE

PUBLIC COMPANIES

OLIVERS FREEHOLD MINES
LIMITED.NOTICE is hereby given that the Call of
St. Peter on B Shares numbered
2037-90429 38935-29034 54763-54770
23492-23512 50018-50031 54801-54814
25657-25698 50402-50403 52010-52012Must be Paid to the Undersigned at the Office
of the Company, 38 and 40 Queen's Road
Central, Victoria, Hongkong, or on or before the
6th October, 1899, and Notice is also given
that in the event of non-payment of such Call
the shares of the Company, above numbered, or
before the said 6th day of October, 1899, the
above mentioned Shares will be liable to be
forfeited.JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers
Hongkong, 21st September, 1899.CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE CO.,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the
above Company will be held at the Head Office
of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 19th
October, 1899, at 7.30 P.M. (Local Time),
for the purpose of presenting the report of the
Directors and Statement of Accounts to 30th April
last and of declaring Dividends.The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from 25th instant to the 10th
October proximo, both days inclusive.By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. S. GARFITT,
Acting Secretary
Hongkong, 19th September, 1899.UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY
OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the
TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY
YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be
held at its Head Office, No. 1, Queen's Building,
on THURSDAY, the 12th October, 1899, at
NOON, for the purpose of receiving the report
of the Directors and Statement of Accounts
for the year 1898 and for the
year ending the 30th June, 1899, and for
declaring Dividends.The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society
will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 12th
October, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

DOUGLAS JONES,
Secretary
Hongkong, 21st September, 1899.CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY
GENERAL MEETING of SHARE-
HOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the said
Undersigned at 12 O'CLOCK (NOON), on
SATURDAY, the 14th October.The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 30th instant to the
14th proximo, both days inclusive.JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO.,
General Agents,
Canton Insurance Office, Limited,
Hongkong, 25th September, 1899.TEBRAU PLANTING COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

In accordance with Article No. VIII.
paragraph 3 of the Articles of Association
of the Company, Interest at the rate of 10 per
cent per annum will be charged on all
UNPAID CALLS.JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers
Hongkong, 27th September, 1899.THE PUNJOM MINING COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a Meeting
of the Board of Directors of the above
named Company held at the Office of the said
Company, No. 9, Praya Central, Victoria,
Hongkong, on the 2nd day of October, 1899,
it was resolved that the following Ordinary
Shares of the said Company, the distinguishing
Numbers of which are hereunder written
be and they were duly FORFEITED in accordance
with Articles Nos. 26 and 27 of the
Articles of Association of the Company.
The FORFEITURE of these SHARES appeared in the Hongkong
Daily Press of the 17th day of August, 1899.

NUMBERS OF FORFEITED SHARES

57477-57501 55891-55949

11061-11085 31369-34391

50165-50190 36219-38224

16245-16289 44219-44230

22836-22873 45011-45038

55465-55513 47001-47310

W. H. GASKELL,
Acting Secretary
Hongkong, 5th October, 1899.

2318

BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING COR-
PORATION, LIMITED
BANGKOK AND RANGOON.THAI SQUARLES, BLANKS, BOARDS
AND SCAFFOLDINGS, PLASTER, TONGUE AND
GROOVED BOARDS, FOR FLOORINGS, CHILING, WALKING,
etc. TEAR SHINGLES FOR ROOFING.PEKING RAILWAY SLEEPERS for all
GAUGES.Rates Supplied and Orders Booked by
JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO.

Hongkong 3rd May, 1899.

192

TO LET

TO LET FURNISHED AT THE PEAK
Until March last.HOUSE with 5 ROOMS, Garden and
Tennis Court.Apply to D. R.
Care of Office of his Paper
Hongkong, 20th September, 1899.

[2306]

TO LET

TWO HOUSES AT PEAK FURNISHED
From 1st December, 1899, till end of
April 1900.Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Hongkong, 27th September, 1899.

[2442]

TO LET

"ST. ANDREW'S"

A COMFORTABLE 8-ROOMED, RE-
SIDENTIAL HOUSE with TENNIS COURT,
situated on the Peak Road, near Queen's
Gardens.Also
"CLOVELLY"A 6-ROOMED HOUSE WITH GARDEN and
2 GRASS TENNIS COURTS near the Peak Road.Apply to HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND
FINANCE CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1899.

[2492]

TO LET

"ST. ANDREW'S"

A COMFORTABLE 8-ROOMED, RE-
SIDENTIAL HOUSE with TENNIS COURT,
situated on the Peak Road, near Queen's
Gardens.Also
"CLOVELLY"A 6-ROOMED HOUSE WITH GARDEN and
2 GRASS TENNIS COURTS near the Peak Road.Apply to HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND
FINANCE CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 19th August, 1899.

[2492]

TO LET

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK
CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS \$11,000,000

BANKERS' LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$10,000,000

2306

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

FROM LIVERPOOL.

THE Company's Steamship

"OANFA"

Having arrived from the above ports, Consignments
of cargo and boxes informed that their Goods
are being landed at their risk in the Godowns
of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Company.All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be returned to the port of loading.No claims will be admitted after the goods
have left the Godowns, and all claims must be
sent to the office of the undersigned before
noon on the 13th instant, or they will not be
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